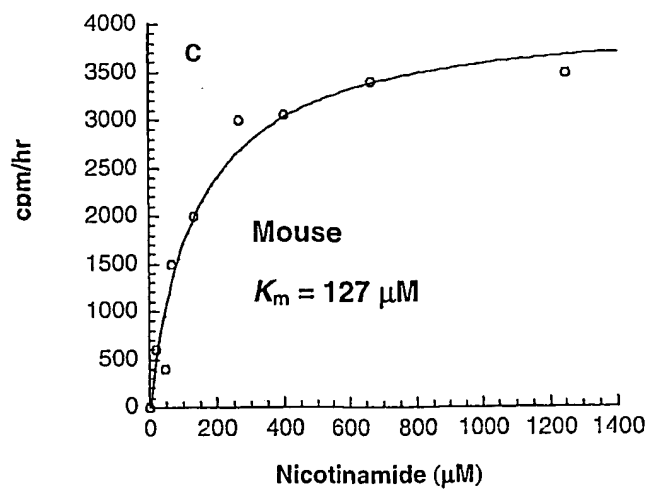
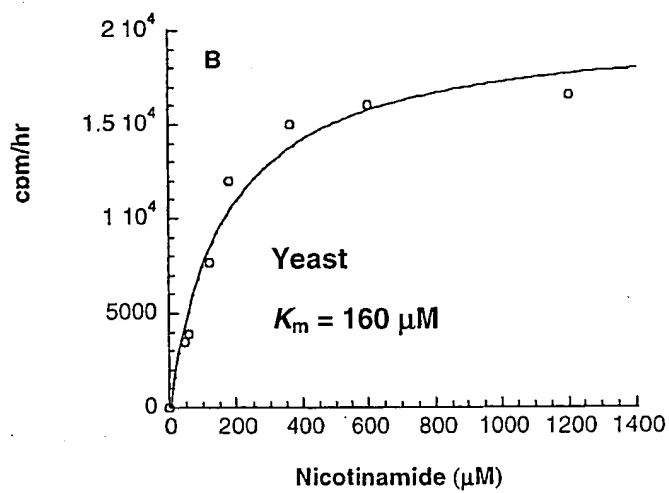
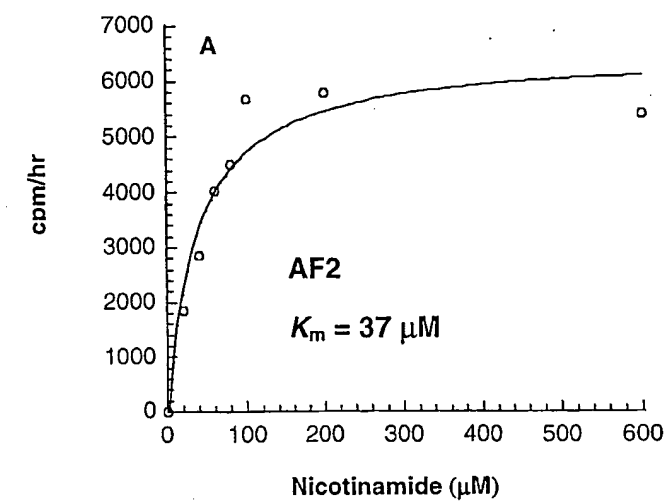
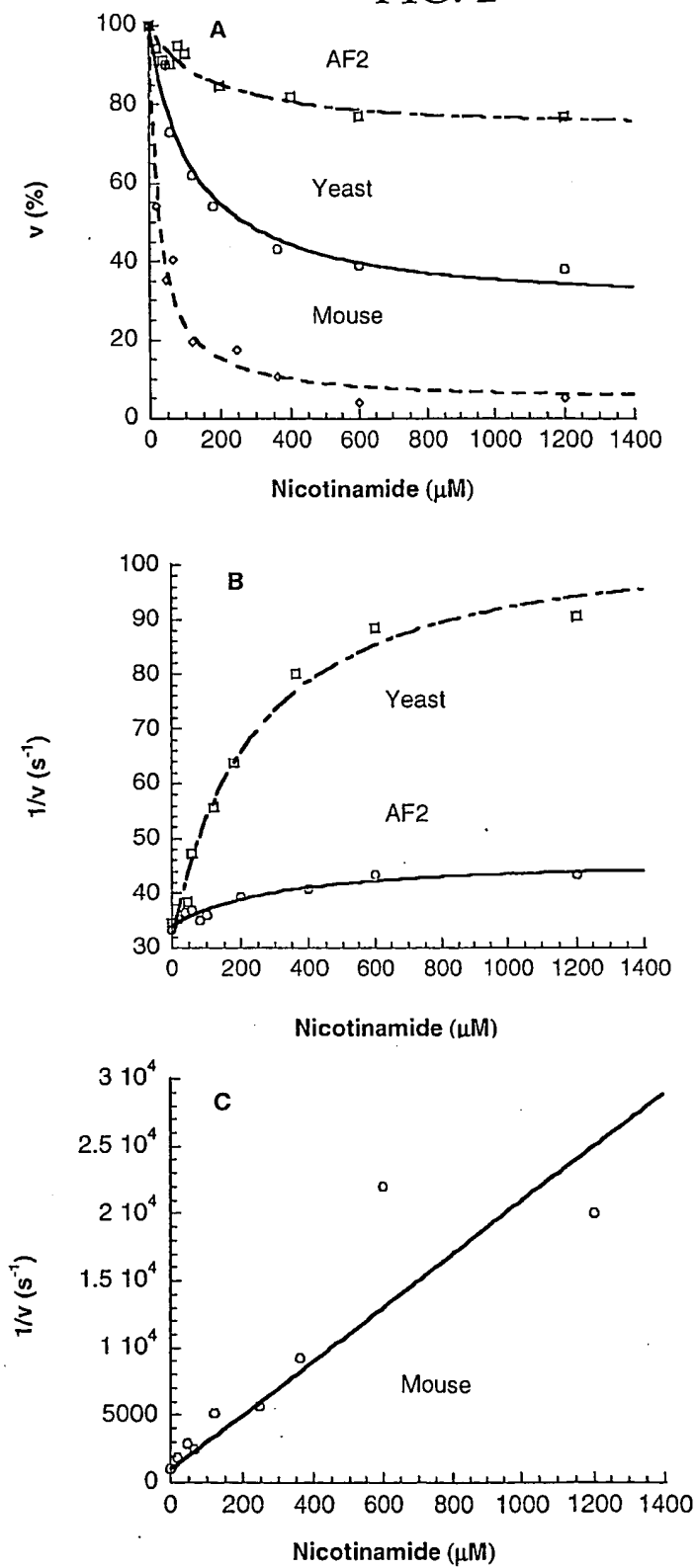
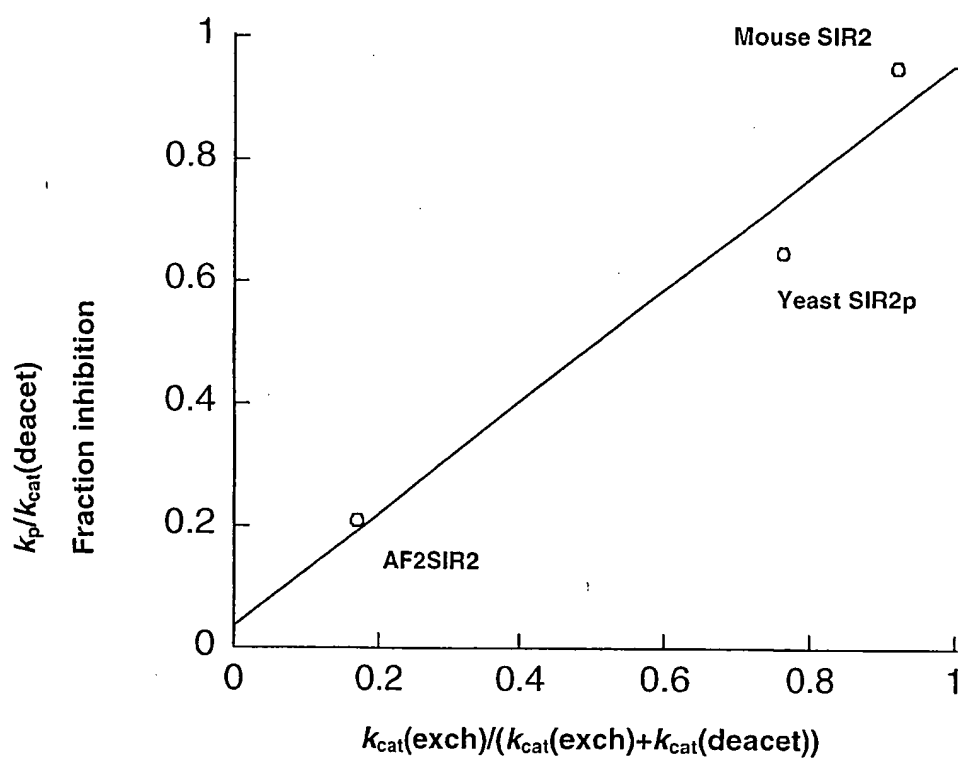
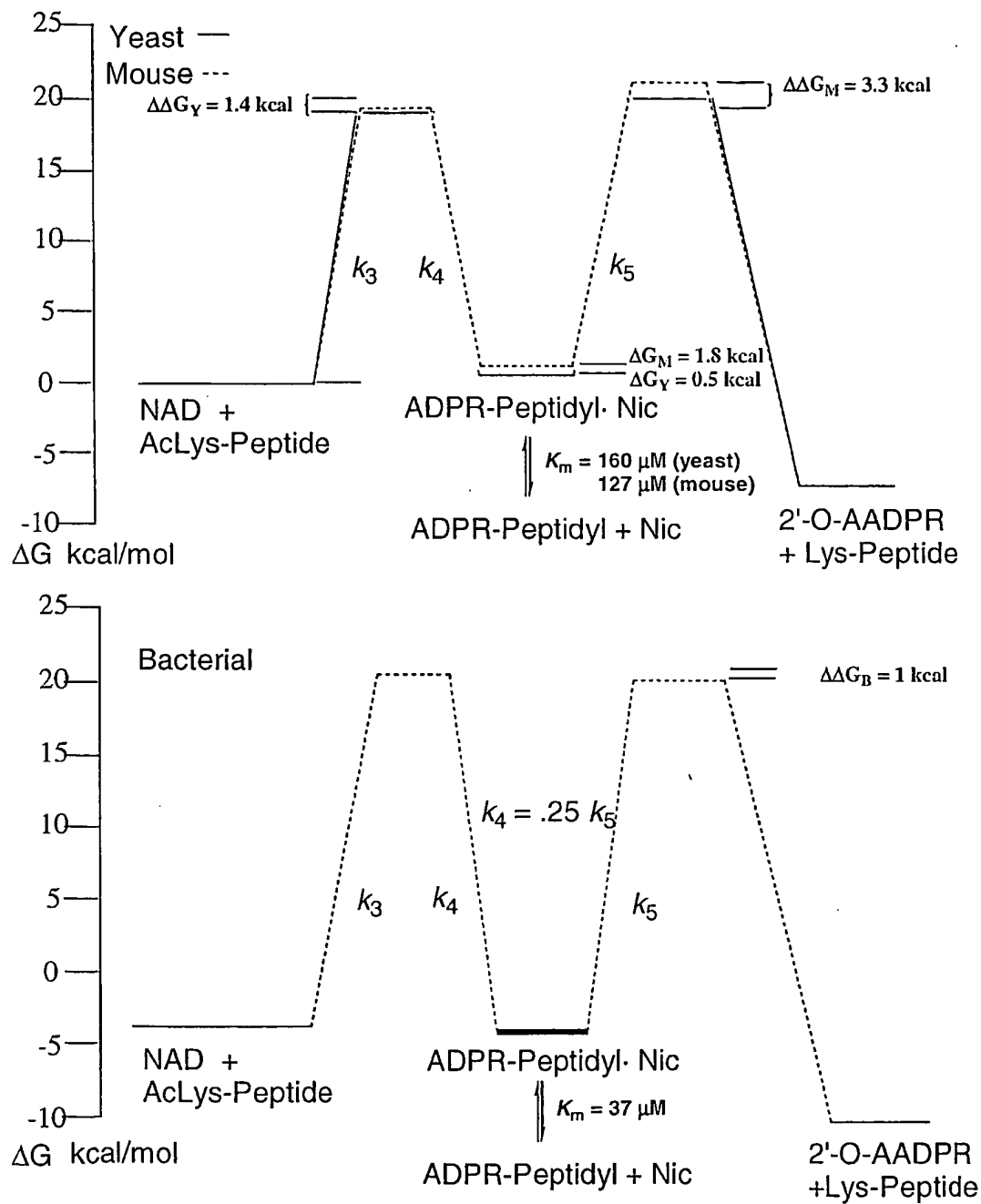


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FIG. 1

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FIG. 2

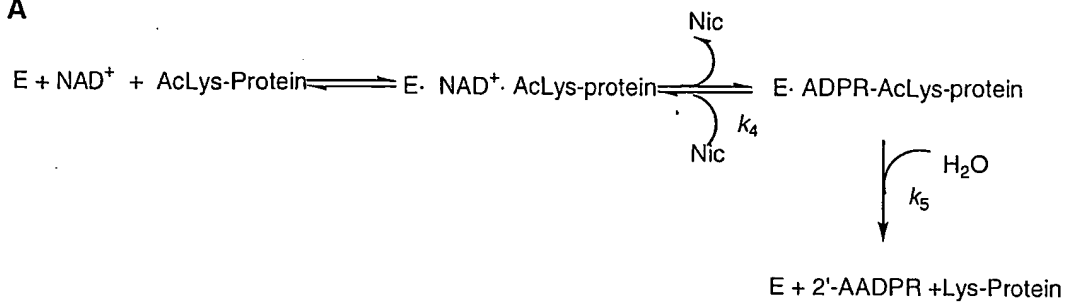
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FIG. 3

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FIG. 4

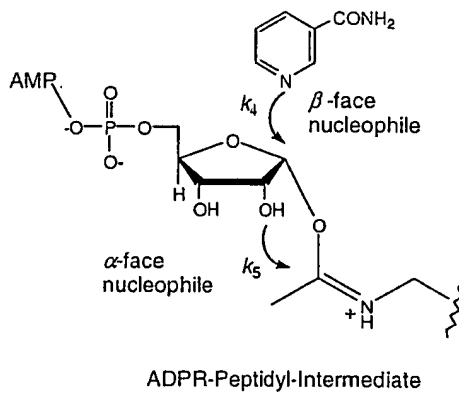


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FIG. 5  
SCHEME I

**A**



B

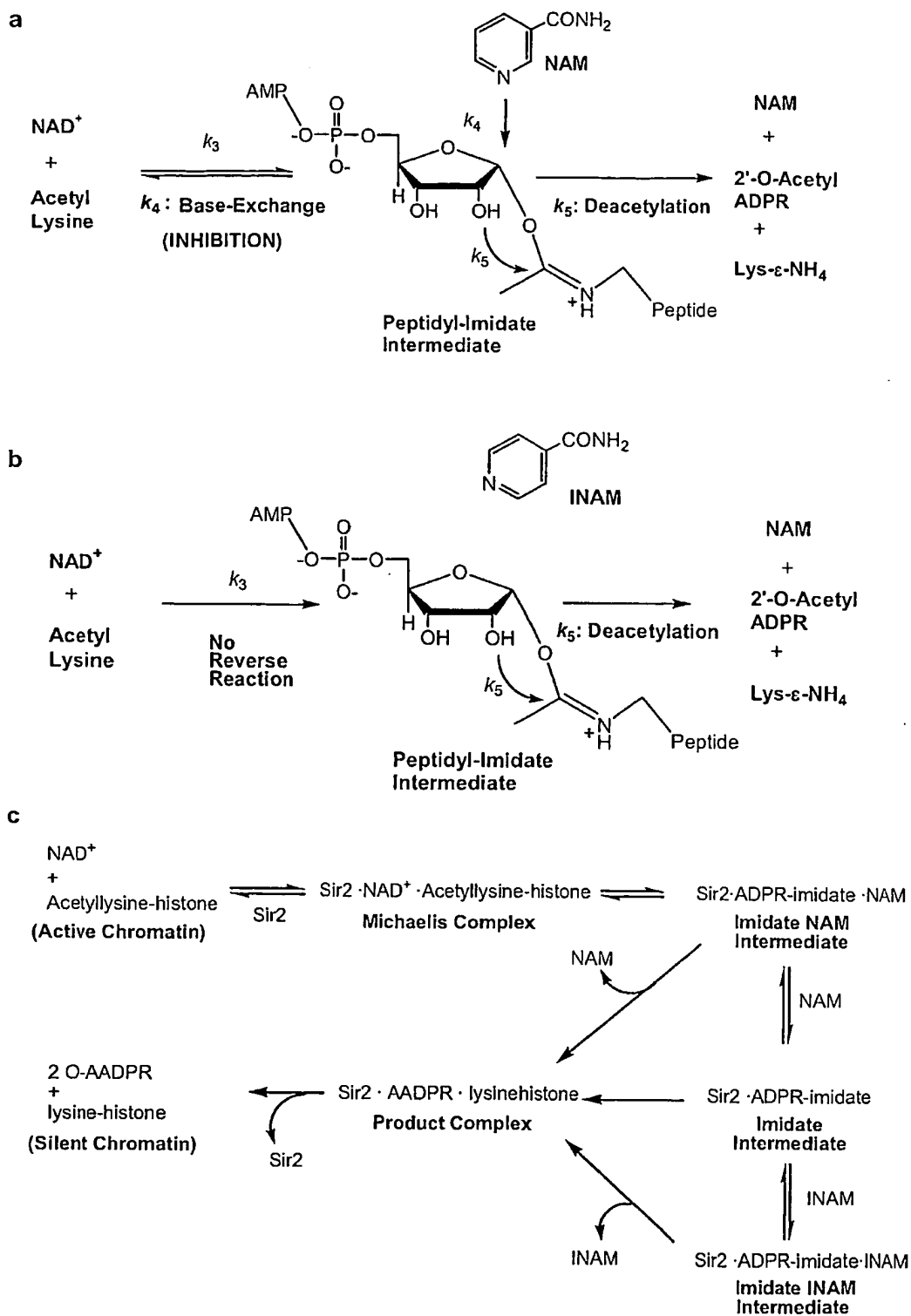


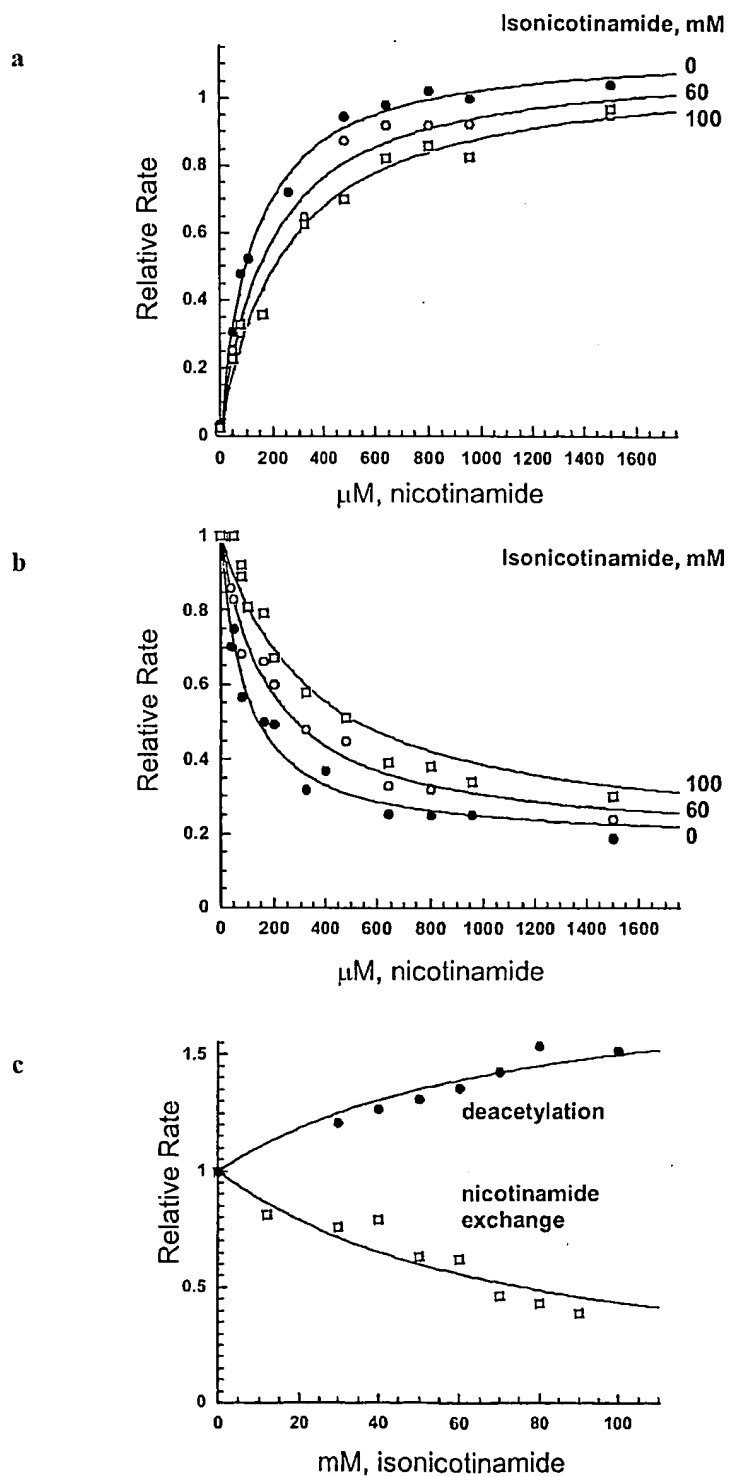
**C**

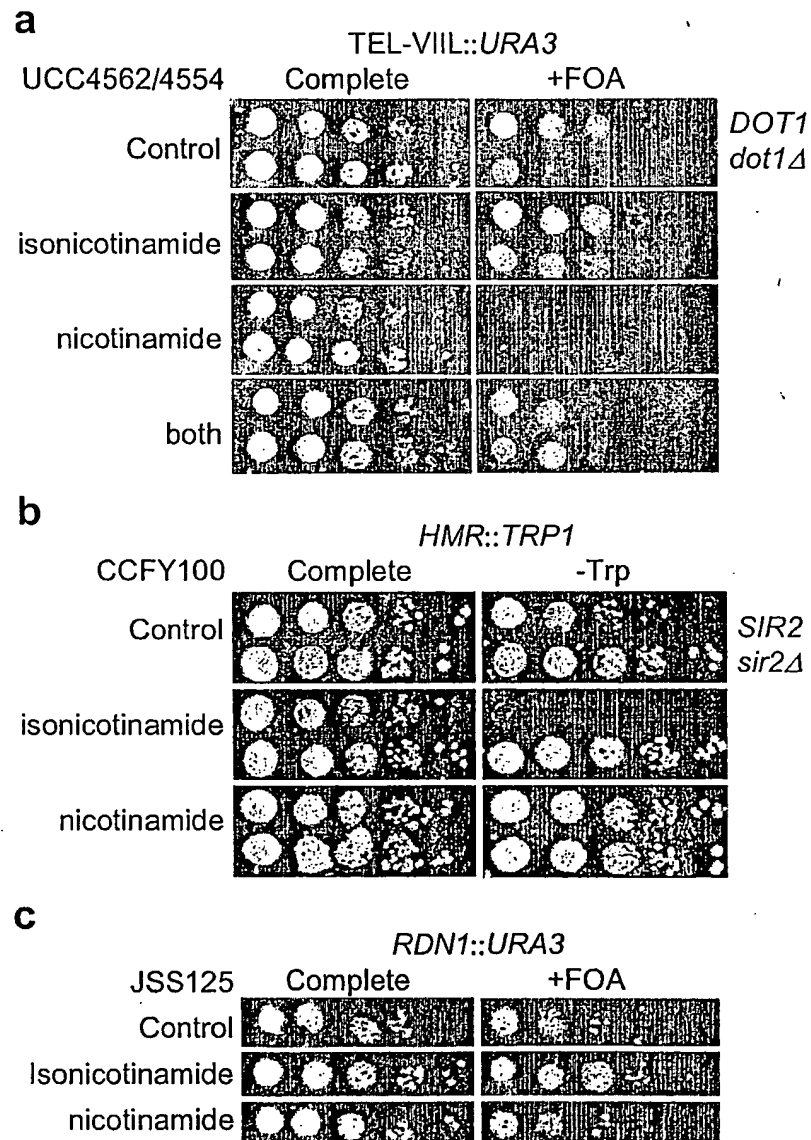
The diagram illustrates the chemical reaction scheme for the formation of 2'-AADPR from NAD and a substrate. The reaction proceeds through several steps:

- Initial State:** NAD (Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide) is shown as a nicotinamide ring (oxidized form,  $\text{N}^+$ ) attached to a ribose sugar, which is linked via a pyrophosphate bridge to an AMP moiety. A substrate molecule (represented by a wavy line) is shown below the NAD.
- Equilibrium:** The reaction is reversible, with forward rate constant  $k_3$  and reverse rate constant  $k_4$ . The equilibrium constant is given as  $K_{\text{eq}} = k_3/k_4$ .
- ADPR Intermediate:** The reaction proceeds to form an ADPR (Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate Ribose) intermediate. In this intermediate, the nicotinamide ring is reduced to its neutral form (pyridine ring), and the substrate is covalently attached to the ribose sugar via an oxygen atom.
- Product Formation:** The ADPR intermediate undergoes further transformation, involving the loss of a proton (indicated by a curved arrow) and the release of a nicotinamide molecule (shown as a byproduct). This step is catalyzed by the enzyme (indicated by a curved arrow).
- Final Product:** The final product is 2'-AADPR (2'-Adenine Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate Ribose), where the nicotinamide ring is replaced by an adenine ring, and the substrate remains covalently attached to the ribose sugar.

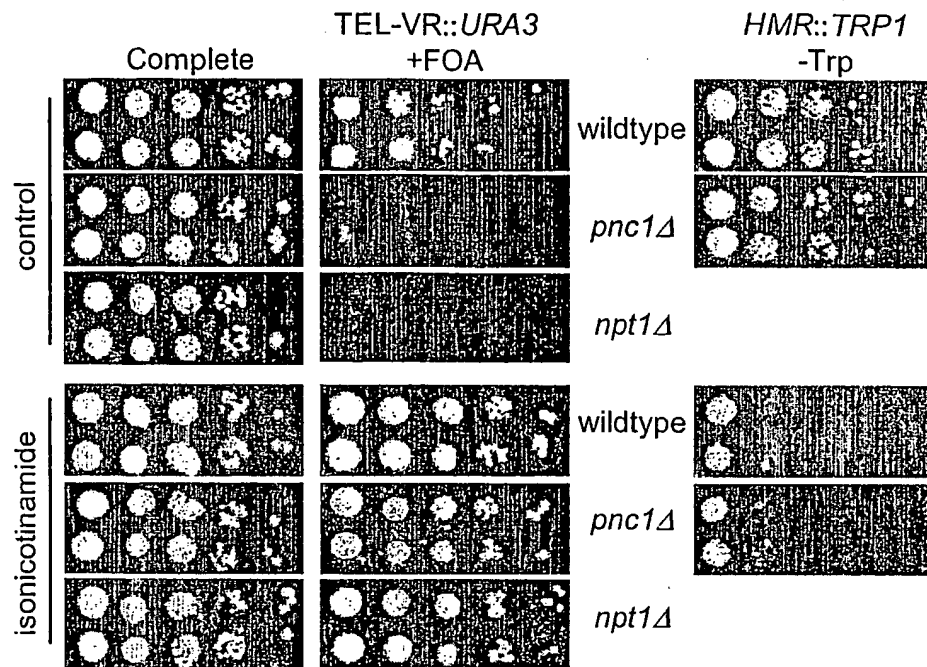
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FIG. 6



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FIG. 7

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FIG. 8



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FIG. 9

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FIG. 10

